

IN THE SPECIFICATION:

Please amend the Specification as follows.

- 1) Please amend the heading on page 7 as follows:**

Description of Preferred ~~Emb-dements~~Embodiments of the ~~Inventi-n~~Invention

- 2) Please amend the fifth paragraph of page 8 as follows:**

Figure 2 shows a system level of the LCS arrangement for GSM and UMTS radio access networks as specified in the 3GPP TS 23.271 Release 4 specification for the UMTS (Universal Mobile Telecommunications system) Functional Descriptions of Location Services. This diagram shows that the standard has evolved to take into account 3G (Third Generation) UMTS networks, which communicate over a UTRAN 22 (UMTS Radio Access Network) with the core network, as well as reinforcing the fact that legacy 2G (second Generation) GSM networks communicate over the GERAN (GSM/EDGE Radio Access Network). Therefore, depending on the radio network, the functionality of the SMLC as referred to in relation to Figure 1 can reside in either the GERAN 20 or the UTRAN 22. Most of the core functionality is the same, wherein the same reference numerals refer to the same functionality as ~~describe-d~~described in figure 1, for example, the GMLC 10, the external LCS client 18, the gsmSCF, etc.

- 3) Please amend the first paragraph of page 11, which extends from the fourth paragraph of page 10, as follows:**

Other methods for example, include the CI+TA+Rx (Receiver) positioning method where, in addition to having the cell/sector identifier (and the coordinates of the cell) and the timing advance information, a received signal level is used to locate the MS. That is, the MS also monitors the power of the signals received from neighbouring BTSs (i.e. each providing their own cell coverage). It follows that the geographical position can be more accurately determined using a line of sight ~~principle~~ principle so that the MS will be closest to the neighbouring BTS whose signals, received by the MS, are the strongest.